

placed on a narrow strip or bar across the lamp-posts, at each corner, and occasionally in the centre of the street. The light will thus fall immediately on the name, which I further propose should be round and embossed, so that, if the light should be extinguished, it may be felt. At present there is a bar for the convenience of the lamp-lighter, but the one for the name of the street would be placed much lower, and would not interfere with the other. It may be feared that the name thus placed within the reach of the idle or thoughtless may be torn down or defaced; but the police will guard it till it ceases to be a novelty, when it will no longer attract particular attention.

Should this plan be adopted, I should like to have the credit of the suggestion.

I am, Sir, &c., R. J.  
55, Colleshill-street, Eaton-square, Piccadilly.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S DINNER.**—The anniversary dinner of the Royal Society, whereat the Marquis of Northampton ably presided, passed off pleasantly. The Dean of Westminster (Dr. Buckland), in referring to an almost exploded notion, that scientific investigations were opposed to religion, made an excellent speech. General Pasley, who replied for the army, traced briefly the progress of the improvements in that wonderful example of human ingenuity, the locomotive engine, mainly due to Trevithick and Mr. George Stephenson. Sir Robert Harry Inglis spoke several times well. Sir John Rennie, on the part of the civil engineers, shewed that in all their operations they had to seek the aid of science. Sir John Lubbock advanced the claims to consideration of the London University, and said in respect of Oxford and Cambridge, there could be no feelings of rivalry in such a cause as education. Mr. Edward Blore, when replying for the Royal Academy, no academician being present, referred to what was going on in Westminster Abbey as "a great work," and said he had no doubt the public would approve, when the whole was completed. Colonel Sykes, Captain Smyth, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Christie, and others, also addressed the meeting. The annual medals had been presented in the morning to Sir John Herschell, Mr. Grove, and Mr. Fownes.

**MATTERS SANITARY.**—Meetings have been held, in Holborn, by the 'Co-operative League,' in support of health of towns measures,—and at Kingsland, by the inhabitants, against the present local boards and in favour of other measures.—The baths and washhouse committee met at Euston-square lately, and resolved to supply the poorer classes of the western district of the metropolis with disinfecting agents, limewash, pails and brushes, &c.—The City authorities, taking time by the forelock, have announced an application to Parliament for increased and all-comprehensive sanitary power over cesspools, sewers, cemeteries, slaughter-houses, smoke, &c. &c.—The 'New Smithfield, or Great Metropolitan Cattle Market and Abattoirs Company,' are also in the field; as are the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company, who are to begin with a distribution of liquid manure to the Fulham meadow and garden districts.—At Wakefield and Halifax, too, applications to Parliament by 'Sewage Manure companies, for bills to form conduits, aqueducts, &c. have been announced.—A medical 'inspector of nuisances' has been appointed at Wolverhampton, under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 96.—Private and confidential hints as to local nuisances have been advertised for by the authorities at Sheffield.—The medical men of Hull have formed themselves into a local board of sanitary inquiry.—The Newcastle and Gateshead Sanitary Association seems to be a most active and exemplary one. It, moreover, contributes to the ways and means of the metropolitan parent association, as every such association ought to do, who wish to have 'a friend at court,' or a helping hand at head-quarters.—Sir Geo. Grey has been making repeated sanitary inquiries of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and recommending disinfecting agents, &c. in fever prevalent there.—A public meeting was lately to be forthwith called to form a Health of Towns' Association at Glasgow.

**A HARD CASE, IF TRUE.**—A correspondent of a morning paper, mentioning some instances of injustice in respect of imprisonment for debt, makes the following statement, which certainly demands the attention of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. "Two brothers, builders, in a respectable way of business, about a twelvemonth ago took some building ground near Battersea-bridge, upon which they constructed fourteen houses, expending in building materials alone 4,000*l.*, besides the value of the land. A bill was obtained soon after in Parliament for a park, on the very spot, and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests immediately took hold of the property, for which the owners made a claim of about 12,000*l.* The Government surveyor valued it at about double the value of the materials; but weeks and months passed over, and the owners could not obtain one farthing of that sum. They were told that as soon as the necessary grant was obtained from Parliament they should be paid, and in that way they were put off from time to time, whilst their business, the whole of their capital having been locked up in the property in question, went to wreck and ruin. At length their acceptances, given for part of the building materials, became due, and the creditors, as duly authorised by law, at once put them into prison, where they have been lingering now for six months. All their representations to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have been treated with that contempt which it is but natural (being an every-day occurrence) that superior authorities should show towards a paltry tradesman, who has the bad breeding to "dun" them, and to tell them that it is their fault that he is rotting in prison, deprived of his bread, of all comforts of life, and punished like a criminal."

**NEW PATENTS.**—Amongst the more recent patents taken out in Ireland, we observe one 'for ventilating buildings, carriages, chimneys, and other places,' by Mr. Joseph Henry Tuck, of Paris; and another for 'a new mode of treating and applying wrought-iron,' by Mr. William Roche, of Dudley, 'invented by him after much trouble and expense.'

**HONOUR TO INGENUITY AND PROBITY.**—It is said that the King of the Belgians has created a mark of distinction in the shape of a silver medal, to be worn on the left breast, for such artisans and workmen as have given proofs of superior skill and judgment in their respective arts and trades, and been at the same time of irreproachable conduct.

**BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.**—It is said that the plan of a bridge across the Ohio, at Wheeling, has been agreed upon. It is to be supported by two towers on each bank, 1,010 feet from centre to centre, 100 feet above the bed of the river, and 60 above the floor of the bridge.

**THE WORKS IN ELY CATHEDRAL.**—We have already spoken at some length of this fine building and the works now going on there. Of all the improvements, the most conspicuous will be in the choir, which now extends from the east end, a distance of 101 feet, to the ante-choir or sermon-place. This latter measures 53 feet to the octagon, and is to be thrown into the choir, the length of which will then be 154 feet. It is proposed, in addition, to throw open all the arches of the present choir to the side aisles (the roofs of which have been restored), restoring the tombs of the Bishops De Luda (1290), Redman (1505), Kilkenny (1257), the most ancient in the cathedral, Hotham (1337), Barnett and Northwold (1252), and of John Lord Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives (1471). It is proposed to remove the present stall-work (arranged in 1770) and to provide new subseilia and other fittings to the three arches of Bishop Hotham. A screen is to be erected to separate the new choir from the lantern (the organ being removed into the triforium on the north side). The polishing the great marble piers of the choir and their capitals (hitherto disguised by paint and wash), is now in progress, and an enriched reredos and pavement is to be provided. The unsightly combination of wood-work and plaster is removed from the east end of the choir, and the ruined tomb of the Cardinal de Luxembourg, on the south side of the altar, has been restored. The arrangements above enumerated will have the effect of securing the means of accommodating a much larger congregation in the choir, and will leave nearly

unbroken the entire view of the cathedral from its western to its eastern end. The rich chapel of Bishop Alcock has been restored, at the expense of the Society of Jesus College, of which he was the founder. The pinnacles, pendants, and niches have been restored, as far as practicable; and a floor of encaustic tiles is to be laid down, the designs for which are now in preparation. According to the *Cambridgeshire Independent Press*, the expense of completing the enlargement of the choir in the manner proposed has been estimated at not less than 8,000*l.*; and if the works are extended to the lantern (as is proposed, in case the amount of the subscription warrant it), a much larger sum would be required; it is, however, extremely difficult to estimate beforehand the cost of such undertakings, where the amount and character of much of the work to be done can only be ascertained whilst the repairs are in progress.

**RAPID MAKE OF IRON.**—Such is the celerity in manufacturing iron in this part of the country, that instances have occurred in which the calcined ore has been converted into rails, and actually delivered in Liverpool, within two days. Bar and sheet-iron can, of course, be manufactured with similar rapidity.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

**PROJECTED WORKS, &c.**—Tenders have been called for by advertisement for the execution of certain builder's works at the Bedford Lunatic Asylum; for the whole or part of the excavation of about three miles of a new channel for the River Dun from Doncaster to Landall; for deepening four wells at the barracks at Winchester; for digging and putting in the foundations of St. Mark's, Wolverhampton; for excavating a further open cutting and earthwork for driving a plant or level at Loughor, near Swansea; and for a supply of 10,000 loads of British oak timber, 3,700 loads of British oak thick stuff and plank, and 300,000 British oak treenails for the Admiralty; also for lighting roads in Fulham parish with gas.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Justice."—It is neither "a general custom nor a local demand" for "an architect to require a per centage from a contractor on the amount of his contract."  
"M." shall have an answer.  
"R. and W. J."—We have already expressed a favourable opinion of Bellier's slide-valve ventilator.  
"M. V."—We will call for more information.  
"J. C."—What a surveyor does he should be paid for.  
"A. E. C."—Make a formal application to the commissioners.  
"An Original Subscriber."—Arnold's value will be found useful.  
"W. W."—Alum water is sometimes used to prepare paper for writing. The question had not reached us.  
"Reviewed."—U. T. "J. A. W. F." (too late). "J. W. T." "J. M. McC." "D. H." "J. W. D." "W. C." "A. Lonsdale" will appear. "J. H. K." "Constant Reader." "D. R." "E. Y. Z."  
Books Received.—"Doelman's Magazine," December. "Thoughts on the Regulation of Science," by F. R. S. Rodwell. Bank Street. "A Manual of Usable Mouldings," by F. A. Paley. (John Van Nostrand, Paterson-street.) Second edition. "Art-Union Journal," for December. "Childwell's Allocated Journal," for December. Part 4. "Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education," 3 vols. 1857.  
"Books, Prints, and Addresses."—We have not time to point out books or find addresses.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SMITH'S SUPERIOR GLAZED BROWN STONE SOCKET DRAIN-PIPES,** 9 feet lengths, in various sizes, from 3 to 9 inches, patronized by the Right Hon. and Hon. Commissioners of Sewers for the city of Westminster. To be had at the manufactory, 75, Prince-street, Lambeth.—A stock of elbows, sink-traps, and various sizes always on hand.

**HOLBORN AND FINSBURY SEWERS, MIDDLESEX. THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS**  
For the LIMITS give NOTICE, that their Office, Holborn-garden, is open daily between the hours of Ten and Four, where information can be obtained (gratis) by persons about to Purchase or Rent Houses or Property, or take Land for Building purposes, of the situation and level of the public sewers, capable of affording sufficient Drainage, and which they recommend all such Persons to apply for at the above Office.  
By the Court,  
STABLE and LUSH, Clerks.

**THE Commissioners of Sewers for the City and Liberty of Westminster, and part of the County of Middlesex, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,** that by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the seventh of Parliament holden in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 70 (local and personal), intitled "An Act to explain and amend the laws of Sewers relating to the City and Liberty of Westminster, and part of the County of Middlesex," provision is made for the more effectually draining houses and property; and with a view thereto, it is enacted, that where houses built before or after the passing of the said Act (and July 1851), shall not be drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Sewers, and who are to test a sewer within 100 feet of any front of the building or of any inclosure about the same, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to order the owners or occupiers, at their expense, to drain such house, by continuing the sewer along their frontage, and by making a drain to lead thereto; and if there be already a sewer in front, adapted to the drainage, then, that a covered drain into it shall be made, as the Commissioners shall direct, and that the parties shall contribute to the expense of the original construction of the sewer, if built within thirty-five years before the passing of the said Act. And by the said Act it is declared that no drains shall be made without first giving notice to the Commissioners, who are also to regulate the construction thereof. And it is by the said Act further provided, that all drains and water-courses, as well within as without houses and other property, shall be cleaned and repaired by and at the cost of the owners or occupiers. The Commissioners are by the Act fully empowered to punish by fines and penalties any persons who may contravene the Act; and it is particularly required that all persons will proceed to comply with these regulations.  
An officer of the Commissioners will be in attendance at the office, No. 1, Great-street, Batho, from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, every day (Sundays excepted), when every information will be given to persons in order to assist them in complying with the provisions of the Act.—By order of the Court,  
LEWIS G. HERTSLET, Clerk.